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ABSTRACT

Methods for preparing and conducting a simulation game that teaches the practical aspects of lobbying to high school students are provided. A prerequisite to the game is that students have learned the theoretical concepts of lobbying. "Lobbying" can be played in three class sessions if materials are distributed and roles assigned before the first session. Roles include 12 members of Congress, their aides, 10 lobbyists, a presidential liaison, the House chaplain, and the Speaker of the House. Lobbyists are informed of their special interests and of how much money they have at their disposal. Legislators are provided with their personal and constituency backgrounds and special interests. The game centers around a list of bills to be introduced and the influence of lobbyists in directing the order of introduction. Reproducible materials and forms are included. (KC)

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LOBBYING GAME

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A SIMULATION

Institute for Political/Legal Education

On behalf of the Department of Education, State of New Jersey, I wish to bring the Institute for Political and Legal Education to the attention of educators throughout the nation. The program has made a significant contribution to the education of high school students about the American political, governmental, and legal processes and thus should be of interest to educators, parents, and students.

Fred G. Burke

Dr. Fred G. Burke
Commissioner of Education
State of New Jersey

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SIMULATION GAME: *LOBBYING*

INTRODUCTION

Once students have learned the theoretical concepts of lobbying, the simulation game, *Lobbying*, will help students develop practical techniques. The realities of lobbying are brought out as the game progresses. Students need this knowledge and experience prior to engaging in actual lobbying either at the local or state level.

It is important that adequate preparation and playing time be given to make the game an effective learning experience.

LOBBYING GAME

Teacher Handbook

Preparation for the Game

Game Materials: Each player will receive a "Player's Manual" which includes various role cards. In this way he/she will be able to learn about other roles including congressmen and lobbyists. The twelve legislative aides can work as a team with the congressmen. The "Player's Manual" contains, besides descriptions of each role, a list of bills which are up for consideration during the legislative session. The "Player's Manual" also includes a press release which is an introduction to the "reality" of lobbying. The *Press Release* and subsequent press releases by the game operator may be used to stimulate class discussion of the differences between propaganda and news. The *Scenario* describes the state of the nation as this congress is meeting and some of the issues that may be raised and resolved.

Game materials should be distributed several days before the actual beginning of play. Players should have time to study thoroughly the information and to develop strategy which will best advance their cause. It is suggested that the teacher devote at least one class meeting before beginning the game for a discussion on the influence of lobbying on legislators and legislation—the theoretical aspects—leaving the realities to be brought out in the game. The role of legislative aides should be discussed here. It should be stressed that legislators are evaluated through the electoral process each time they run for re-election. Their employers evaluate the performance of lobbyists and in a highly competitive market, a successful record is a prerequisite to continue employment.

Classroom Arrangement: To effectively play the game, sufficient room within the classroom will be necessary to provide for a simulated legislative session and for the "office" activities of twelve congressmen, their aides and ten lobbyists. If the classroom chairs can be moved to allow "offices" on the "fringes" and "milling" room in the middle, one room can be used. If more space is available, however, it is preferable to use a large room or small auditorium for the legislative session and the classroom for "offices", to permit more privacy for "wheeling and dealing".

Conduct of the Game

Sequence of Play:

Lobbying can be played in three class sessions assuming all the materials are introduced before the first session. Players should be assigned roles by name when the material is passed out. The various roles include the twelve congressmen, their aides, ten lobbyists, a presidential liaison person, the House Chaplain, and the Speaker of the House. A key role is that of Representative Brookings, the Speaker. The game begins with the reading of the Press Release. Players should then be instructed to return to their offices for strategy sessions. At that time, the congressmen and their aides should decide their strategy and divide responsibilities.

First Session—Allocate fifteen minutes for office work; only written messages are allowed between different offices and from lobbyists to congressmen. Message forms and ditto paper should be provided. All messages should be written in triplicate with one copy going to the intended, one copy retained by the sender, and the final copy given to the game operator. You, or your assistant, will have to relay the message or allow the players to pass them back and forth as long as the only communication is written.

After fifteen minutes of written messages, allow ten minutes of personal contacts before the assembly is called together to act on legislation. Enforce this time allotment to provide enough time for floor debate.

After this ten minute period, have the Speaker call the Congress together. *Robert's Rules of Order* should be followed to allow proper presentation of legislative proposals and their ultimate disposition: passage, defeat, or tabling. Not all bills can be voted on, and part of the strategy will be for individual congressmen to see that bills which they support are introduced. The time limits are part of the game's reality since there is not always enough time or information available for well-researched decisions. Lobbyists may only send messages to congressmen on the floor during this period.

After approximately a twenty minute session, students will adjourn. Then, the game operator will tally the votes and record them on the Master Score Sheet. He will also evaluate the success or failure of individual congressmen and lobbyists. Next, a press release must be written for the second session based upon the voting information, reports from lobbyists and the evaluation. For example, the Press Release might state:

> "Congressman X is reported to be facing stiff voter resentment as a result of his vote on such and such a bill, or Lobbyist Y may be looking for a new job according to well-placed sources, unless he can produce more for his client."

Second Session: The second day should be most productive. Players will have had some time to politic outside of class and should be in a better position to legislate. The session will begin with your Press Release setting the tone of the day, reactions in the country, rumors, etc. Allow fifteen minutes for written messages as before and then ten minutes for personal contact. Be flexible. If it is obvious that they are ready to vote, move on to the legislative session. Because all congressmen are up for re-election after this round, they will have to spend fifteen minutes of the twenty-five minute session out campaigning and making speeches. To simulate this, have them stand at the edge of the room and make impromptu speeches.

The legislative session again will commence with bills still to be acted upon. Lobbyists continue to send and receive written messages only, but congressmen may leave the session or send their legislative aides to meet with the lobbyists. Legislative aides may, in fact, end up doing a major share of the bargaining because of the campaigning of their congressmen and the many groups with which they have to deal. Conclude the

legislative session when the class period ends or if it seems productive, continue it for ten or fifteen minutes on the third day.

Third Session: Before starting the third day you should evaluate the success or failure of individual congressmen and lobbyists and report through the Press Release. Continue the legislative session if necessary. Then allow at least thirty minutes for de-briefing and evaluation of what has occurred. It is usually wise to permit the players to begin by discussing their role, what they were trying to accomplish and what success they had. Let them take turns if the discussion and feedback become too heated. Then have the students drop their roles and talk about what was going on, as if they were observers and not players. This is the critical part, where the simulation becomes the lesson to be discussed and forms a common experience from which the students can learn.

(Multiple copies needed)

PRESS RELEASE

Washington Star Gazette Times

As another session of Congress convenes today, the Editors of this paper feel obliged to speak out on the compelling issues of the day. It has been the practice of certain members within the present administration to attempt to silence the press in its relentless drive to inform the public of what is really going on. But, we will not be silenced.

We want to know what the ever increasing number of lobbyists whom we see wandering around the halls of Congress are doing. Who pays their salaries and who pays for the lavish entertaining of our congressmen? We have heard rumors that there are almost as many lobbyists as congressmen and that some congressmen are doubling and even tripling their salaries by suspect means.

What happens in the meantime to important pieces of social legislation such as the housing, education and health bills? Who is left to speak for the poor and powerless? Are the Armed Services again going to be given a blank check? Who is trying to close the tax loopholes, protect our environment, and increase the minimum wage? We urge all citizens to carefully scrutinize their elected representatives.

(Multiple copies needed)

LOBBYIST'S REPORT FORM

Lobbyist _____

What bills were passed for which you should receive credit? _____

_____

_____

_____

To whose campaign did you give money? How much? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Is there anything else that you would like to report? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(Multiple copies needed)

MESSAGE FORM

TO _____ PERIOD _____

FROM _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

RELEASE TO PRESS YES _____ NO _____

MESSAGE FORM

TO _____ PERIOD _____

FROM _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

RELEASE TO PRESS YES _____ NO _____

(Multiple copies needed)

REPRESENTATIVE'S REPORT FORM

How did you vote? Representative _____

Bill	First Session	Second Session
1	yes ____ no ____ table ____	yes ____ no ____ table ____
2	yes ____ no ____ table ____	yes ____ no ____ table ____
3	yes ____ no ____ table ____	yes ____ no ____ table ____
4	yes ____ no ____ table ____	yes ____ no ____ table ____
5	yes ____ no ____ table ____	yes ____ no ____ table ____
6	yes ____ no ____ table ____	yes ____ no ____ table ____
7	yes ____ no ____ table ____	yes ____ no ____ table ____
8	yes ____ no ____ table ____	yes ____ no ____ table ____
9	yes ____ no ____ table ____	yes ____ no ____ table ____
10	yes ____ no ____ table ____	yes ____ no ____ table ____
11	yes ____ no ____ table ____	yes ____ no ____ table ____
12	yes ____ no ____ table ____	yes ____ no ____ table ____
13	yes ____ no ____ table ____	yes ____ no ____ table ____
14	yes ____ no ____ table ____	yes ____ no ____ table ____
15	yes ____ no ____ table ____	yes ____ no ____ table ____
16	yes ____ no ____ table ____	yes ____ no ____ table ____
17	yes ____ no ____ table ____	yes ____ no ____ table ____
18	yes ____ no ____ table ____	yes ____ no ____ table ____
19	yes ____ no ____ table ____	yes ____ no ____ table ____
20	yes ____ no ____ table ____	yes ____ no ____ table ____

How much did your campaign fund receive? _____

From whom? _____

Anything else that you would like to report? _____

SCORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

Each proposed bill is either supported (+) or opposed (–) by each of the twelve representatives. An (o) means it is of no great concern. Votes are recorded on both the tally sheet and the lobbyist score board, samples of which follow.

When a vote is taken, go down the column and across the row to record on the tally sheet the appropriate factor (+,–,o). If several bills pass there should be several +'s or –'s or o's. Put a mark on the tally sheet next to the representative's name and find the difference between the +'s and –'s. Do the same for the lobbyists.

From the report form, which you will receive from the lobbyists each term, record the amount of money given to particular representatives on the tally sheet in the appropriate box. If you have time you may check the representative's report form for consistency.

To evaluate the success of each representative, you must consider the difference between bills passed that he supports, those he opposes (a-b on tally sheet), and the amount of campaign funds collected. An asterisk in this space means the representative needs money to run his campaign. For example, if a-b is a positive number, that indicates more successes than losses, and if the representative needed money and received it, you can report that he is predicted to win re-election. For evaluation, consider the overall scores for that round to estimate winners and losers and those who did not receive +'s or –'s. They can be reported to be inactive "as usual." You will have to use your judgment as you write the press release for the next session. Lobbyists are evaluated in a similar fashion but only on issues decided. They can be reported as successful, unsuccessful, making more money, about to lose their jobs, being seen with influential representatives, etc.

TALLY SHEET

Representatives	(a) No. of +'s	(b) No. of −'s	(a-b)	Contributions from Lobbyists
1. Williams				*
2. Davis				
3. Adams				
4. Brookings				*
5. Doyle				*
6. Burke				
7. Filbrook				
8. Worthington				*
9. Brown				
10. Powell				*
11. Perry				*
12. Wheatley				
Lobbyists				
1. Jones				
2. Smith				
3. Gates				
4. Harper				
5. Washington				
6. Miller				
7. Strong				
8. Johnson				
9. Allworth				
10. Bryant				

SAMPLE LOBBYISTS' SCORE BOARD

Lobbyist \ Bills	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	+	0	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	–	0	+	0	+	+	–	–	0
.	–	+	+	–	+	+	–	0	0	–	–	+	0	–	–	0	–	0	–	+
.	–	+	+	–	+	+	–	0	0	–	–	+	0	–	–	0	–	0	–	+
.	+	–	–	+	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	–	–	+	+	+	0	0	0	–
.	–	+	+	–	+	+	–	0	0	–	–	+	0	–	–	0	–	0	–	+
.	0	0	+	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	+	0	–	–	–	0	0	–	0
.	0	0	+	–	0	+	0	–	–	–	–	+	+	0	–	–	–	0	–	0
.	+	–	–	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	–	–	+	0	+	+	–	–	0
.	+	–	–	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	–	–	+	+	+	+	0	+	–
.	–	0	–	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	–	–	0	0	0	–	0

SAMPLE REPRESENTATIVES' SCORE SHEET

Representatives \ Bills	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	+	0	0	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	+	+	–	–	+	+	–	0
2.	–	–	–	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	0	+	+	0	0	0	–	0
3.	–	+	0	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	–	–	–	0	0	–	+
4.	–	0	0	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	–	–	–	+	0	–	0
5.	–	+	0	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
6.	–	+	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	0	–	–	–	–	–	+
7.	+	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	–	+	+	+	+	–	+	–
8.	+	–	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	0	0
9.	+	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	–	–	+	+	+	+	–	–	0
10.	–	0	+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	0	–	–	–	–	+	–	+
11.	0	0	0	+	–	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	–	–	0	+	–	0	0
12.	0	+	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	–	–	–	0	0	–	+

THE LOBBYING GAME

Student Handbook

SCENARIO

As the ninety-third Congress convenes, the following events will occur. There are twelve elected representatives and their legislative assistants trying to do what is best for their district, what is best for the country, and at the same time, insure their re-election. The congressmen will have to study each bill and see how it would affect their constituents. They will have to make alliances with other congressmen in order to get bills passed which they favor. In this task they will have to rely heavily on their assistants who, in many cases, do most of the legislative work while they themselves are out speaking to the public. Such public appearances become increasingly necessary during the second session when, in order to gather election support, all congressmen will have to spend fifteen minutes of the twenty-five minute session out speaking in their home district.

In their function as legislators, congressmen are assisted by representative lobbyists of major interest groups who attempt to make known to congressmen the position of their company or association. Lobbyists do this by providing facts and figures in a persuasive and, occasionally, even questionable manner. They have differing amounts of money to contribute to the campaign funds of congressmen they wish to see re-elected and often have the luxuries of their companies to share with these congressmen, such as airplanes, expense accounts, hotel suites, and free limousines. They sometimes have the legal business of their companies to share with lawyer-congressmen, or have employment opportunities for the relatives or friends of sympathetic congressmen.

The lobbyists will be present throughout the congress, as will the presidential liaison man and the House chaplain who, each in his own way, will suggest what ought to be done. A good deal of your time will be spent communicating with these people by message because face to face conversation with them is sometimes impossible. You will be allowed time for personal contacts with the other players to share your ideas and make your deals.

Because not all of the bills will be brought to the floor, a major function of lobbyists is to influence which bills come up and in what order. To accomplish this, lobbyists must keep in close contact with and provide constant input to the Speaker of the House who decides the order of business.

Parliamentary skills are necessary to keep the game moving and all players must remember that a majority vote is required for passage of a bill or for reconsideration of a previously tabled bill.

LOBBYISTS

1. Lobbyist Jones:

You represent the AFL-CIO, the nation's largest union. It has been said the organized union vote in urban areas can swing most elections and is critical for any Democrat. You have $20,000 to contribute to any campaign fund, but your most important influence is the number of votes your union controls and the number of campaign workers you can provide. You can also push union legal affairs to lawyer legislators or their partners.

2. Lobbyist Smith:

You represent the National Association of Businessmen who are interested in keeping government out of the free enterprise system. You are especially interested in the drug labeling proposal, the minimum wage proposal, and tax laws. You have $50,000 to donate to campaigns or pay for certain congressional speakers. Your firms may also volunteer their airplanes, hotel suites, law firm business, or business advice on investments, potential jobs after retirement or simply retainers for "service rendered."

3. Lobbyist Gates:

You represent several of the major oil and coal companies in the country. They are interested in government interference with big business and especially the oil depletion allowance. You have $75,000 plus similar means at your disposal as those of Lobbyist Smith.

4. Lobbyist Harper:

You represent the American Association of Education which includes the majority of teachers from grade school to college. They are interested in education bills plus other reform and social welfare proposals. While you have no money to contribute to campaign funds your association members can produce a flood of mail on any issue at a moments notice to influence legislation.

5. Lobbyist Washington:

You represent the major defense contractors in the country who are, of course, interested in the continuation of federal appropriations for arms and planes.

You have $100,000 at your disposal plus the other advantages of big business (see Lobbyist Smith). In addition, you have influence in the right circles to get commissions for certain people.

6. Lobbyist Miller:

You represent the Farmers Association of America, the largest farmer and farming corporation. They are interested in the farm subsidy plus other legislation threatening to interfere with big business and free enterprise. You have $30,000 plus the other advantages of big business (see Lobbyist Smith).

7. Lobbyist Strong:

You represent the National Association of Policemen, Sheriffs, FBI Agents, State Troopers, and similar groups who are interested in preserving law and order. They favor increased spending for law enforcement assistance bills and usually oppose social programs. You have $10,000, which is not very much, but you do have a large audience who will write to legislators.

8. Lobbyist Johnson:

You represent the National Association of Minorities, the oldest and largest civil rights organization. You don't have any money or business advantages, but you do have a strong moral cause and can produce a vast amount of mail and numerous visits to legislators in support of social issues.

9. Lobbyist Allworth:

You represent a people's lobbying effort with a large membership of vocal voters. This is important because you don't have any money or other means to influence legislation other than a large group of volunteers. Some of your people will even visit a legislator and stay with him until he sees the light!

10. Lobbyist Bryant:

You are an ex-legislator with many congressional friends and can easily get permission to be on the floor during congressional debate. Presently you are representing the Recreation Association of America which is interested in developing federal lands for public recreational use. They are opposed to private development and provide you with a large membership of conservationists and recreation minded people to write to legislators, but they have no money or other means to influence votes.

LEGISLATORS

1. Representative Williams:

You represent a low and moderate income district in a large, urban city in the northeast. Your constituents are mostly Black or Spanish speaking (60%), with an ethnic neighborhood on the border (40%). This ethnic group is not organized but it fears losing the community to the minority groups around them and is concerned about crime, taxes, quality of education, and property values. The minority groups are also splintered by race and economic level with some aspiring to middle class status and others vying for minority control of schools, businesses, police, etc. in the area.

You have been elected twice by winning the votes of the more moderate members of both races, stressing patience and forbearance in seeking solutions to problems. Presently you are being challenged by the younger more militant members of the community who are aware of broader economic issues. By profession you had and still have a small law practice and have prided yourself in handling many cases without receiving a fee. Lately, your expenses in Washington and your aspirations for a better life have strained your personal budget and you are concerned.

2. Representative Davis:

You are the youngest son of a very wealthy eastern family, educated at Yale University and Harvard Law School. You have been in politics since graduation and have lived comfortably off family financial investments in oil handled by your oldest brother. This is your first term and you were elected on a reform ticket to rid your middle class district of bosses. Your constituents are concerned about private interests controlling government, the increasing defense budget, the decrease in social services, and the urban decay of their city.

Lately there has been concern about the rising crime rate in the district and the possible inclusion of high-rise, low-income housing in your district which has prided itself on single homes and renovated town houses. Your chief competition comes from a moderate in your own party who has attacked you for your gentry status and lack of contact with the working class members of your district.

3. Representative Adams:

You represent a rural area in a mid-Atlantic state known for sending only members of one party to Congress. You are an ex-FBI agent and small town police chief with aspirations for higher national position. Your district is mostly conservative, but includes a growing and increasing liberal population from a college. You represent the interest of the small farmer, entrepreneur, and managerial class that have recently moved to your district from nearby urban areas and you have won re-election by wide margins. You pride yourself on your contact with local civic groups, the service clubs, and your availability to talk to any group at any time. Your opponent in the last election did question your refusal to debate him but you had a very busy schedule.

Many businessmen in your district are reluctant to see the present tax laws changed. Your district is interested in more government contracts, especially for your local defense plants. Your integrity has never been questioned, but it is known that you enjoy certain privileges commensurate with your importance such as airplane service, a free car for your use from Detroit, and especially your advancement in the Air Force Reserve.

4. Representative Brookings—Speaker of the House:

You represent a large agricultural and mining district in a southern state. Your family are farmers and have been for many generations. Presently much of their land is unused and receiving farm subsidies for not planting. You live on the farm and manage its operations as well as your congressional duties. Your district is interested in mining issues and the enlargement of its present military installations. There are a small, but increasingly politically active minority group, mostly ex-sharecroppers and mill workers. They have taken over some county offices since your last election, but they do not pose much of a threat to your re-election. But just to make sure, you will need a larger campaign chest next year and therefore you are seeking donations.

Your district in general is not known for supporting any major social programs that will increase taxes. The major business interests in your area are opposed to the proposed increase in the minimum wage and its extension to agriculture.

Your additional duties as Speaker will be to preside over the actual legislative session and to get through the order of business. The order in which bills are debated and voted upon is your decision, subject to overrule by a majority vote.

5. Representative Doyle:

You represent a large rural and suburban district in the southwest known humorously as one big oil well. Your income is limited to your congressional salary, but you have, in the past, depended on campaign support from the major companies. The district's major city was small twenty years ago when you were first elected but it has grown rapidly and is now experiencing minority pressure. The residents have criticized you for your oil connections and they have a very attractive candidate (young and liberal) to oppose you next year. You recognize the growing urban vote, but you cannot afford to alienate your traditional support base in the suburbs and rural areas. A major concern has been the proposed uses of a vast federal reserve area in your district. The oil and mining interest would like to open it for exploration and the vocal urban groups urge keeping it for recreational open space.

You do enjoy traveling and have in the past enjoyed the traditional courtesies of private jets and hotel accommodations arranged for your convenience in studying issues.

6. Representative Burke:

You represent a small urban area on the west coast with a large naval base and many retired "brass." You are an ex-Navy man who never advanced above seaman during your service. Recently you have been commissioned an officer in the Reserves and this has helped your ego and public image. The district's economy depends on the Navy base and its politics are controlled by businessmen and retired executives. You have been re-elected twice with ever wider margins and are considered safe in the next election if you continue to hold these alliances and increase your financial base for the campaign. Your district is usually opposed to an increase in federal programs except for military and defense installations. You are opposed to many legislative proposals. Your constituents do not favor an increase in the minimum wage, a change in the tax laws or any attempt to interfere with private enterprise.

7. Representative Filbrook:

You represent a very liberal district, containing a large urban university on the west coast. You won election by running as an independent with the support of the campus community and minority groups. Your campaign was based on economic reform, conservation, and a reduction of the military establishment. The suburban vote which sat out the last election is now organizing to defeat you next year. They want stricter drug laws, more government money for law enforcement, and an end to permissiveness on the campus. To be re-elected you will have to produce enough to keep your young supporters active and willing to work in the political system.

Your profession is law although your only experience has been with Legal Services. You support financial disclosure and have published a personal statement each year. Farmworkers in your area are pushing for an extension of the minimum wage to agriculture and have supported you in the past.

8. Representative Worthington:

You represent a large midwestern farming district. While there are no urban areas of note you have supported bills to alleviate many urban and social problems. You have won re-election because of your reputation as a man of integrity. You have managed to come out on the right side of farm issues, especially the farm subsidy program even though it has bothered you more and more each year since the small farmers in your district do not benefit from the subsidy.

A major issue facing you will be the use of federal lands in your district. Business interests have mounted a well financed campaign to support private development and have threatened to oppose you if you do not support them. If your vote on the issue remains consistent, you will have to increase your campaign chest next year to offset the potential opposition. This will be particularly important since there are not many conservationists in your district to support you.

9. Representative Brown:

You represent the south side of a major mid-western city experiencing urban decay and strife. You are a member of a minority group and a minister by profession. Your interests are urban. You are supported by civil rights and militant neighborhood groups which are demanding more federal money for urban areas. You have not been very successful in the past in gathering allies in Congress and have resorted to militant speeches in committee meetings. Your committee assignments have kept you away from urban issues and you resent the seniority system.

You have threatened to publicize the lobbying you see going on around you. This exposure would seriously hurt several of your colleagues.

10. Representative Powell:

You are a representative from a small western state which is a location site for Hollywood producers. Your chief problems have been increasing Indian and Chicano militancy on reservations and in small towns. You have been in Congress for thirty years and have represented the conservative farmers and ranchers in your state. The new population has been of similar views and have supported you. The only sizable industry in your major city involved pharmaceuticals and employs many of your voters. Citizens favor the preservation of oil and farm subsidies and keeping the lid on the federal budget. Of course they are very defense minded and have supported increased defense allocations.

You have been well taken care of in the past through legal fees your hometown law firm has managed to secure from the oil and farmers organizations as well as the drug firms. But, of course, they know that they cannot count on your vote all the time.

11. Representative Perry:

You represent a large city in the south known for its progressive ideas about race relations and urban conditions. There is a large and vocal minority community that has supported you in the past for lack of a better candidate. You come from a business family (textiles) but have left the family business to devote your time to politics. A large part of your support comes from the thriving business community, but you also need support from working class neighborhoods who are weary of social upheaval. You have been a little too supportive of progressive causes for their liking and may face an opponent from their group next year. You will also need a large campaign chest to run an effective campaign and cannot expect much financial support from minority communities. This is your second term. In the past the pharmaceutical industry has contributed heavily to your campaign and currently it is opposed to any changes in the drug labeling law.

12. Representative Wheatly:

You represent a small conservative state in the northeast and have been in Congress for thirty years. Your district is composed mainly of small farmers and businesses, including a dying mill town. You recognize the problems in this town, but face rural opposition to any attempts to vote for urban programs. While your constituents are also against welfare and social programs, they are not vitally concerned about big business concerns. You have been spending most of your time in Washington and finding less and less time to travel home to your district. Because of this and your age, seventy, you may face a stiff re-election fight. To insure your re-election you will have to produce something in your district such as a military installation.

ADDITIONAL ROLES

Presidential liaison man:

Henry Jones is the presidential liaison man and is responsible for seeing that the wishes of the President are made known to respective congressmen. He can use logic or persuasion; he can ask for or give favors; or imply that the President would be mighty grateful if so and so voted a certain way, and that the President might be able to give the congressman re-election support. In the past it has been observed that certain congressmen in favor with the White House have gone to higher positions in the Cabinet, the Courts, or have been assisted in their re-election battles by a personal visit from the President to their home district.

Chaplain—the House of Representatives:

Rev. Peter Moses is the chaplain of the House. Aside from saying the benediction and closing prayers at each session, he also comforts the congressmen with any personal troubles. In the past, House chaplains have also tried to influence legislation according to their church's philosophy or have, at least, used their religious background to influence legislation according to their personal philosophy. The United Council of Churches has long tried to bring a greater spirit of Christianity back to Congress and hopes that the chaplain will act in this manner. The Rev. Moses is also known to appreciate being called to the White House to preside at official White House Services.

BILLS TO BE CONSIDERED

1. A bill to reduce the oil, mineral, and coal depletion allowances, which would reduce the tax break to oil, mining, and mineral producers.

2. A decision of where to locate a major federal military installation narrowed down to four regions, Southwest, Mid-Atlantic, West Coast, or New England. This will mean jobs and related development to whichever region secures the project.

3. A bill to allow increased private development (lumber, mining, resorts, etc.) of public lands instead of preserving for public recreational uses at high costs.

4. A bill to reform the tax laws and to close the loopholes presently favored by business, investors, and the very wealthy.

5. A bill to revise the laws regulating drug labeling. The specific proposal would require labeling by generic names as well as trade names so that consumers can choose the least expensive medicine they need.

6. The Armed Services and the Defense Department annual spending bill is being considered. Proposal is to increase the level from last year and to develop new rockets and bombers.

7. A bill to appropriate money for a massive mass transportation system in the nation's urban areas to include hi-speed subways and mono-rails and to take the necessary funds from highway construction.

8. A bill to increase the minimum wage to $2.25 per hour and to extend its coverage to all workers including sales and farmworkers.

9. A major education bill at all levels from early childhood to college is being considered. It would provide federal assistance to all districts but would be heavily weighted toward urban and poor districts. It is supported by civil rights and education groups.

10. The Housing and Urban Development appropriation would increase drastically the level of federal aid to urban areas for housing and related developments. The money would go to municipal governments with an increased requirement for citizen participation in policy decisions similar to Model Cities.

11. The Health & Welfare appropriation which would institute a guaranteed income level for all Americans unable to work and provide government jobs where needed.

12. A bill to limit all federal spending to the present level which would therefore not allow proposals 9-11 to be enacted or funded this year.

13. A bill to increase funding for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and to increase the share to rural and suburban areas.

14. A bill to decrease the farm subsidy allowance available to any single farmer or farming corporation. The maximum anyone could receive would be $100,000 a year.

15. A bill to make lobbyists publicly identify themselves and their clients and record all meetings with legislators.

16. A bill to require all congressmen to reveal their financial and business holdings at least once a year and to report all income and investments.

17. A bill to fund presidential and congressional campaign expenses from the public treasury based on major party votes in the previous election.

18. A bill to raise the salary and expense accounts for congressmen effective next session.

19. A bill to regulate the sale of firearms including hand guns and rifles by strict registration procedures with a "need to have" proviso.

20. A bill to increase off shore drilling for oil, increase size of tankers, and reduce the regulations on strip mining presently in effect.